

SALT LAKE DAILY HERALD.

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SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH: TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1887.

PRICE FIVE CENTS

NABBED AT LAST.

Train Robbers Tracked by Bloodhounds.

YOUNG BELMONT SUICIDES.

Looks Like Business—The President Approves—The Cold Snap—Three Hundred Drowned.

Train Robbers Caught.

ALBUQUERQUE, N. M., January 30.—Two detectives accompanied by four determined men started with blood hounds in pursuit of the gang of train robbers who have been operating in this vicinity for the past six months. News reached here this morning that the robbers had been overtaken and a desperate encounter at close range ensued, and that the detectives and prisoners would arrive this evening on a special train. The robbers were tracked into Hell's Canyon, near Beale Station, eighty miles south of here and when the robbers discovered they were surrounded, they prepared for a fight and made a bloody defense at close range. The robbers proved to be four in the number, well armed. The detectives demanded their surrender which was answered by a volley of lead from the robbers and then a regular battle commenced. The detectives and party were too many for them, however, and in the capture Hardy Foster was killed, but after being shot lived long enough to make a confession implicating the whole party. Two of the robbers were captured, the fourth making his escape. One of the captured proves to be Charles Egan, who murdered Marshal McMeekin, in this city last November, and subsequently broke jail. The name of the other robber is Leslie Bois, a native of Weatherford, Texas. Both men are now lodged in jail, which is surrounded by a sheriff's posse. Lynching is talked and likewise feared.

Young Belmont Suicides.

NEW YORK, January 31.—Word reached the police headquarters at 3 o'clock this morning that Raymond Belmont, son of August Belmont, the well-known banker, had shot himself. Young Belmont lived with his father at No. 30 Fifth Avenue, and was associated with the Belmont banking house at 12 Pine Street. In the evening Raymond went out to dinner. He returned shortly before 1 o'clock this morning. With him was Leonard Behr, a night-watchman with whom young Raymond was well acquainted, and who frequently accompanied him home. They went to the basement, where there was a shooting gallery, in which young Belmont, who was a very expert shot, frequently practiced. Here he also had revolvers and guns. As they entered the room, young Belmont picked up a double-acting Smith & Wesson revolver, of 38 calibre, and turning to Behr said: "Now, I want you to go and hold up a gold collar button in your hand, and I will shoot it out." Behr, who had frequently seen the young man shoot, and had great confidence in him, at once agreed to do this. Before taking up his position, however, young Belmont turned to him and said: "Oh, first close all the doors, so that the report may not alarm father, who is upstairs." Thereupon Behr walked over to the door, and had just put his hand upon it, when he heard the report of a pistol. Turning, he saw young Belmont falling to the floor, blood gushing from the wound in the right side of his head. "My God, Raymond," cried Behr, "what have you done?" He laid over the young man, who opened his eyes and looking at him, tried to speak, but could not. Behr aroused August Belmont, the young man's father, who was all alone in the house. Young Belmont died soon after. The bullet entered his brain. The coroner found that the bullet had passed clear through the head and coming out at the left. The watchman said all the indications pointed to suicide. It was evident that young Belmont had taken considerable wine with his dinner. Mrs. Belmont is in Washington, with Congressman Perry Belmont. She was notified by telegraph this morning. Coroner Edwin said, to-day, that he had no doubt but that the shooting of Belmont was due to the accidental discharge of the revolver. He made some inquiries, and acquainted himself with the facts sufficient, taken in connection with other circumstances, to feel assured that the case was not one of suicide.

Looks Like Business.

TORONTO, Ont., January 31.—The Ottawa correspondent of the Mail says: Yesterday the announcement was made that the Imperial government had consented to send men-of-war out to sea, to assist in the protection of Canadian fishermen. To the people of the United States, doubtless this will seem anything but reliable information, but as a matter of fact, it is simply following the precedent established before the Washington treaty came into operation. A prominent official, on being interrogated as to the correctness of the report, said: "It is true that the Imperial authorities have consented to send out one or two gunboats, next spring, to assist the marine police in enforcing our fishery rights."

The President Approves.

WASHINGTON, January 31.—The President, to-day, approved the act granting pensions to soldiers and sailors of the Mexican war, also the following: The act reading certain public land to the city of San Antonio, Texas; the act providing for a school of instruction for cavalry and light artillery, for the construction of quarters, barracks and stables at certain army posts.

Here's Richness.

CHICAGO, January 31.—The Chicago Tribune special from Lincoln, Neb., says: Two miles south of this city stands a palatial residence owned by an English gentleman, long since identified with the Mormon church. The residence has been untenanted for the last two years, save by an old servant man named White, who at one time was connected with the Jewels of London, a sect similar to the Mormons. White claims that he was defrauded by them out of his property, and latterly became converted to the Mormon faith. He says: "Two months ago there arrived at the mansion an old gentleman bearing letters from my master in London, the purpose of which was to obey his every wish and to keep his presence secret; to all except those to whom he saw fit to receive. Within a week persons began to arrive at the house in twos and threes; they were from Salt Lake and held long whispered conversations with my mysterious guest. At first I did not care who or what he was until little by little I gathered from stray remarks that he was a person of note, and soon after the truth burst upon me that he is none other than Brigham Young, the great prophet of our church, who is to apparently be resurrected from the dead and preach to the people of Zion, as one having returned from the grave to tell what lies behind. That his death and burial were only a deception will soon be seen by the whole world. My only reason for telling the facts is that I am an old man, with but little gain in this world, and don't want to see a people deluded as I have been. The Jewels absorbed my money, and now the Mormons have broken my faith."

Three Hundred Drowned.

LONDON, January 30.—The British ship *Kapunda*, which left London on December 11th for Fremantle, Western Australia, with emigrants, came into collision near the coast of Brazil with an unknown vessel and was sunk. Three hundred of those on board were drowned. The remainder were saved and arrived at Bahia. The *Kapunda* was an iron ship of 1881 tons. She was commanded by Captain Mason.

The Secretary Denies.

WASHINGTON, January 30.—Secretary Bayard was shown to-night a published statement to the effect that he had sent a dispatch to Minister Phelps, informing him that the British schooner seized by the revenue steamer caught in Alaska waters for illegal fishing were wrongfully seized and held; that they will be given up, and that proper damages will be paid for their detention. The Secretary said: "I have no knowledge of such a dispatch; I have written none such."

The Longshoremen's Strike.

NEW YORK, January 31.—The official order issued yesterday at the 'Longshoremen's' convention, ordering out members of several unions to the number of 3,500, had very little effect on business at the East River piers to-day. In most cases, the order covered the unions whose members were already out. It is stated there was little or no change in the situation of affairs on the New York side of the East River. The number of non-union men at work is largely increasing.

The Breaker's Broken.

NEW YORK, January 30.—No. 566 Fulton Street, Brooklyn, has been known as a Chinese tea store, but to-night the police battered down the doors and captured seventy-four Chinese, who were gambling and \$50,000 in cash. Three prisoners had \$7,000 each, and two \$5,000 each. They came from San Francisco, St. Louis, Chicago, Pittsburg, Newark and Paterson, N. J., for the purpose of breaking the "bank."

A Righteous Protest.

CHICAGO, January 30.—About 200 Socialists held a meeting at No. 71 West Lake Street to-day, and adopted resolutions protesting against the passage of the bill now pending before Congress to establish a permanent military post near this city. The resolutions declare the object to be to intimidate citizens of Chicago; that the garrison, as the post is called, is a menace to the liberties of the people.

The Cold Snap.

ST. PAUL, Minn., January 30.—The past two days have been very cold the mercury ranging between 20 and 35 degrees below zero. This morning the weather moderated somewhat, and it commenced snowing. Trains on all roads are still delayed, engineers not daring to run fast for fear of broken rails.

A Boulder Denies.

NEW YORK, January 31.—John O'Neill, one of the ex-aldermen on trial for being implicated in the Broadway Street Railroad steal, testified in his own behalf to-day, and declared that he had never been at the residence of McLaughlin for any purpose, and denied having had any connection with the combine.

Nomination.

WASHINGTON, January 31.—The President, to-day, appointed Robinson M. Jones to be postmaster at Chico, California.

Foundered.

ODESSA, January 30.—The British steamer *Black Athol* has foundered in the Black Sea, and twenty persons were drowned.

"Rough on Piles."

Why suffer Piles? Immediate relief and complete cure guaranteed. Ask for "Rough on Piles." Sure cure for itching, protruding, bleeding, or any form of piles. 50c. At druggists or mailed.

MORE STRIKERS.

The New York Freight Handlers Kicking.

INCREASED WAGES DEMANDED.

"We Cannot Recognize the Propriety of Paying All Alike, Without Regard to Experience or Efficiency."

THE FREIGHT HANDLERS

Are Involved in the 'Longshoremen's' Strike.

NEW YORK, January 31.—The strike took a new phase to-day. It not only involves the additional 'longshoremen' who went out this morning, but also the freight-handlers of the railway, thus tightening the blockade on transportation and adding another thousand to the thousands already idle. Apparently by preconcerted action, committees of freight handlers of a number of the roads to-day

PRESENTED FORMULATED DEMANDS

on the managements and it is understood that similar demands will be made on the managers of the railroads leading into this city. The freight handlers of the Pennsylvania Railway company, employed on the company's North River piers, to-day notified the managers that, unless the rate of wages was increased from 17 to 20 cents per hour, a general strike would follow all along the company's docks. The company was given until to-morrow noon to consider the demand. There are about 2,000 men employed on the piers.

DEMANDS WERE ALSO MADE

by the freight handlers employed by the Central Railroad, New Jersey Central and by the New York, Lake Erie & Western, for increased wages, and

THREATENING TO IMMEDIATELY QUIT WORK

if their demands are not complied with. Concessions asked for were refused, absolutely. At the office of the new Jersey Central, it was ascertained that a committee of five waited upon the receivers, this morning, and presented a demand for increased wages for freight handlers and other employees, and insisted on an answer before 3 o'clock this afternoon. The receivers met them again at that hour to give them a written reply, in which they declined to comply with the demand. The committee took their departure and immediately afterwards the freight-handlers of the company on pier No. 14 went out on strike. Among the demands of the committee was that the coal strike, as far as the Central Railway of New Jersey is concerned, be settled in twenty-four hours after presenting this petition. In the course of its reply the company says: We expect to give equal pay to clerks and others who are employed in similar positions; provided they are equally qualified to fill these positions, but

WE CANNOT RECOGNIZE THE PROPRIETY OF PAYING ALL ALIKE

without regard to experience or efficiency. You state that you will not handle any freight that has been previously handled by non-union men. As receivers of a company that is a common carrier, it is your duty to handle any freight presented to us, whether the same has been previously handled by non-union men or otherwise.

WE SHALL DO OUR UTMOST TO PRESERVE THIS DUTY.

You demand that the coal strike be settled, as far as our railroad is concerned, in twenty-four hours. This strike does not exist among our employees, and it is for others, not for us, to settle. Several more ocean steamships arrived to-night. Union men are working better and there is not so much freight pushed up as on Saturday. In Brooklyn the strikers are quiet and orderly. Freight is being moved slowly by Italians and non-union men. There is much embarrassment to business.

A Little Longer Leave.

ST. LOUIS, January 31.—The Supreme Court to-day granted a stay of execution until April 1st next to H. M. Brooks, alias Maxwell, and the Chinese highlanders, pending the appeal for a new trial. The execution was to have taken place next Thursday.

Returning to Work.

JERSEY CITY, January 31.—About 1,800 of Lorillard's strikers returned to work this morning on the firms terms, and the strike is ended. The Lorillards have all the hands now that they will employ, and every department is in operation.

The Texas Senatorship.

AUSTIN, TEXAS, January 31.—Three ballots were taken to-day for Senator. They stood: Reagan, 56; Maxey, 37; Ireland, 31.

Fire Record.

BOSTON, January 31.—The Metropolitan Horse Car stables at Brooklyn burned this morning.

Pendleton Arrives.

NEW YORK, January 30.—Hon. George H. Pendleton, United States minister to Germany, was among the passengers on the steamer *Santa* from Bremen, which arrived here to-day.

To Cheat the Gallows.

CHICAGO, January 30.—Police Captain Schaack in an interview to-day, admitted that he had been over a fortnight investigating what appeared to be an anarchist plot to save spies and his fellow conspirators from death on the gallows. Within a month there has been a marked revival of interest in the anarchist meetings in this city, and efforts of the police to keep track of their proceedings were redoubled. As a result the captain came into possession of a drawing which he recognized as the basement plan of the jail and the criminal court building. It was accurate in every particular; even the sewers in the waste pipes were accurate. The basement plans of the buildings in Clark Street, extending to the jail alley were also shown. From certain of these buildings lines were drawn, which led to the centre of the jail yard. Investigation showed that the basement indicated were those for rent or those which could be leased. Captain Schaack's inquiries led to the belief that the lines centering in the jail yard represented a possible or projected tunnel. Negotiations had been entered into for the lease of one of the basements by a prosperous shoe dealer, who stipulated for a division of the basement by a close partition, separating the front from the back. Boxes were to be delivered and taken from the rear end entrance. Close watch has been kept but without result, and hopes of capturing the conspirators have been abandoned. Captain Schaack believes that the design was to cheat the gallows by blowing up the condemned anarchists, and with them the officers delegated to conduct the execution. If the tunnel were designed to enable the anarchists to escape, the lines would not reach to the jail yard, but to the jail itself.

British Grain Trade.

LONDON, February 1.—The *Mark Lane Express*, in its weekly review of the British grain trade, says: The deliveries of English wheat continue to be in bad condition, making values generally lower. Sound wheat, however, maintains rates. The usual comparison of sales of English wheat is not given this week. Country flour is cheaper, owing to the excessive supply of foreign brands. The receipts of breadstuffs at London during the week equaled 108,335 quarters of wheat, mostly American. Corn is cheap. Oats have declined 3 pence. Linseed has gained 6 pence. Seven cargoes of wheat have arrived, five were sold, eight were withdrawn and three remained. At to-day's market there was no demand for wheat. Foreign wheat 6 pence lower. English is in bad condition and was unsaleable. Flour was in large supply and 6 pence lower. Corn was quiet. Barleys were weaker; oats were dull and 6 pence cheaper; linseed was firm and advanced 6 pence.

Dynamite Explosion.

NEW YORK, January 31.—At 5 o'clock this afternoon the steamship *Guyardotte* sailed from her pier in this city for Norfolk. When off Long Branch an explosion occurred in the after part of the saloon, by which Captain Kelly and James Justine were slightly injured. The explosion is believed to have been from dynamite packed in a satchel that had been left in the closet room. The steamer at once put about and arrived at her dock at 10:30 last night. The amount of damage to the vessel has not been obtained.

LATER the *Guyardotte* left with a mixed cargo, though partly loaded. She carried five saloons and fifteen steerage passengers, with a crew of forty-two persons. It was discovered that a hole about fifteen feet square had been caused by the explosion through the main and hurricane decks and that much damage had been done in the saloon and to the outside work on the main deck. The cabin was filled with splinters of timber. The vessel was uninsured, but the captain says the vessel is in no condition to continue the voyage and he put back. A stranger was seen hurrying from the closet where the explosion occurred a few minutes before she sailed. He was about 35 years old, five feet nine inches high. He carried a satchel when first seen, but had none when he left the ship. Kelly will see no one to-night. No person has been permitted on board, and the pier is guarded by the police.

The Public Debt.

WASHINGTON, January 31.—The public debt statement, to be issued to-morrow, will show a decrease of about \$9,000,000 in the debt on January 1st. The receipts during January were \$28,700,000, being about \$1,000,000 more than the receipts for the same month last year. The expenditures for 1887, were \$20,000,000 being \$3,000,000 less than the expenditures for January, 1886.

Prohibition in Texas.

AUSTIN, TEXAS, January 31.—In the lower house of the Legislature, to-day, the joint resolution proposing a prohibitory amendment to the Constitution was passed by a vote of 80 yeas to 21 nays.

Big Wildfall.

WILKESBARR, Pa., January 31.—Alderman G. S. Geoff, of this city, received intelligence, this afternoon, that his family had just become heirs to an estate in Holland valued at \$76,000,000.

I CANNOT help telling you how glad I am of your Cream Balm for Catarrh. Was suffering terrible the time it reached me and after trying everything I knew of put your medicine on trial and on first application I could notice relief, and in five days felt like a new man.—J. A. Belloli, San Jose, Cal.

MY DAUGHTER and myself, great sufferers from Catarrh, were cured by Ely's Cream Balm. My sense of smell is restored.—C. M. Stanley, Shoe Dealer, Ithaca, N. Y.

EUROPE'S PEACE.

The Dark Clouds Hovering Over Germany.

A MANIFESTO TO THE ELECTORS

"An Unpropitious Election Will Bring Down on the Country War With All Its Terrors."

PENDLETON.

He Gives His Views on the Situation of Germany.

NEW YORK, January 31.—Hon. George H. Pendleton, United States Minister to Germany, who arrived here on the steamer *Santa*, yesterday, was seen by a reporter to-day. Pendleton was asked as to his views of the possibility of war in Europe, and the general feeling in regard to it at the German capital. He replied that he had been on the ocean for nearly two weeks, and hence was not informed as to the recent developments in the matter. Since he landed, Mr. Pendleton had not been able to catch up on news.

"The situation," he remarked, "when I left Berlin, was very much strained. The Powers of Europe, from the general feeling of insecurity, have been making immense preparations. There are tremendous military works and armaments on every side. I heard Von Moltke say that it was a condition of affairs that

MUST HAVE A SOLUTION.

It may have changed since then. The Reichstag was dissolved on the question of the military bill on the Friday before I left Berlin. Nothing new occurred before I sailed. Mr. Pendleton said that he could not see that any one in Germany desired war. In fact, every effort was being made to avoid it. The old Emperor was extremely anxious to have peace during his time.

REMARK WAS NOT READY FOR WAR

now. He would not be ready until the military bill had been passed and the army reorganized. "In fact," added the Ambassador, "it seems to me that Bismarck would accord heartily with any proposition for peace with honor. The Emperor will, in a short time celebrate his 90th birthday. Bismarck is 72, and nearly as old.

BOTH WISH FOR PEACE.

The middle classes are not anxious for war, as the burden will fall heavily on them. There are, however, certain classes, in all countries, whose condition would be advanced by war, but the great mass of the people desire peace. Their opinions count for nothing. Von Moltke, Bismarck and two or three others settle such matters. In France Gen. Boulanger leads.

ONE PECULIAR THING

would strike Americans in Europe, and that is how little people influence the policy of the rulers."

Mr. Pendleton then spoke of some length of the struggle in the Reichstag over the bill providing for an increase of 60,000 men for the army for seven years; of its advocacy by Bismarck; the refusal of the Reichstag to grant it for more than three years, and of the immediate dissolution of that body, practically as the story was told at the time, from day to day, in the Associated Press dispatches. Pendleton concluded with the remark that it was impossible to tell what the result might be. Everything depends on the decision of the Chancellor.

Warlike.

LONDON, January 31.—The Berlin correspondent of the *Daily News* says he hears that the whole German army is to be called in sections of 74,000 men to be drilled in the use of repeating rifles.

The Alarm of War.

BERLIN, January 31.—The committee of the National Liberal party have issued a manifesto to the electors. They say: "Never since the Franco-German war, has the danger of a great conflict been so near. No statesman can form any certain conclusion as to the future, even for a few weeks. The peace of Europe rests at this moment solely upon the strength, readiness for action and moral trustworthiness of the German army. The National Liberals confident of the voice of universal suffrage, will pronounce the right decision. An unpropitious issue of the election will bring down upon the country war, with all its terrors, and even its best results, will be heavy losses."

The Post, semi-official, in a leading article headed, "On the Edge of the Knife," says: "The portion of General Boulanger is now not only strengthened, but is becoming unassailable."

Waking Up.

WASHINGTON, January 31.—The naval sub-committee on construction has reached an agreement, which will doubtless receive the approval of the full committee, looking to an appropriation for the construction of two 4,000-ton cruisers of the *Newark* type; five 1,700-ton gunboats, patterned after the gunboat No. 1, and three seagoing torpedo boats. There is an intention on the part of several members of the committee, when the construction bill is reached in the House, to move an increase of the appropriation, so as to provide for the construction of at least three vessels in addition to those already described.

Best finest livery turnouts at Grant Bros. Co.

THE FORTY-NINTH CONGRESS

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, January 31.—Hear presented resolutions of the Massachusetts Legislature, concerning the treatment of American fishing vessels in Canadian waters, declaring itself in favor of retaliation to Canadian vessels in American ports, by denying them the right to purchase supplies, the eventual exclusion of all Canadian products by land or sea until the offensive legislation and action of the Canadian authorities are discontinued. Referred.

A number of bills from committees were reported and placed on the calendar.

HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, January 31.—Lawyer (Illinois), offered the following preamble and resolutions:

Whereas, the bill of the House of Representatives, and the amendment thereto, passed by the House of Representatives, on the 20th of January, 1887, relative to the construction of the sundry civil appropriation bill, is now pending in the Senate; and

At 2 o'clock, the railroad attorney bill was laid before the Senate as unfinished business, but it was soon informally laid aside. The sundry civil bill was proceeded with. After discussion the reading of the bill was resumed.

In the course of a discussion on a point of order, Mr. Edmunds expressed, somewhat severely, a wish that the Senate would provide for a hundred new cruisers.

After disposing of fifty-six pending bills out of 104 the Senate adjourned.

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